

GOVERNOR SIGNS SIX; VETOES TWO

Personal Property Tax Lien Bill
Is Impracticable.

LIVESTOCK MEASURE CRUDE.

ADmits ITS OBJECTS ARE MOST
COMMENDABLE.

Governor Wells yesterday signed six house bills, and transmitted two senate measures to Secretary of State Hammond without his signature. A letter accompanied each, in which he stated his reasons for his veto. The bills the governor refused to sign are: Senate bill No. 39, an act making county sheriffs livestock inspectors and defining their duties, and regulating the inspection and shipment of livestock, and providing for the collection of a fee for the same.

Senate bill No. 157, an act amending the statutes providing that taxes on personal property shall be a lien upon the realty of the owner, and that in certain cases taxes on personal property shall be secured by a bond.

The Six New Laws.

The six bills which the governor signed follow:

H. B. No. 85, an act prohibiting any person under the age of 18 years from buying, accepting or having in his possession any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form.

H. B. No. 132, an act to amend section 3316 of the revised statutes of Utah, relating to the transmission of original papers to the supreme court.

H. B. No. 156, an act to amend section 2061 of the revised statutes of Utah, relating to the payment of salaries of county officers.

H. B. No. 157, an act to amend section 1402 of the revised statutes, relating to the payment of witness and jury certificates in criminal cases.

H. B. No. 158, an act making it the duty of county auditors to file statements showing the amount paid for salaries of county assessors, treasurers, etc.

H. B. No. 159, an act to amend sections 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491 and 2492 of the revised statutes, relating to collecting taxes in cities of the first, second

and third class and incorporated towns.

In his veto of the personal property tax lien bill (S. B. No. 157), the governor describes the purposes of the measure as follows: "The amendment in question provides that in case the owner of personal property in any county is not the owner of real property in that county, then the assessor shall, within ten days from the date of the assessment of said personal property, require the owner to give a satisfactory bond in an amount not less than 2 1/2 per cent of the assessed valuation of such personal property for the payment of such taxes."

After expressing the opinion that the bill is both impracticable and superfluous, which deduction, he adds, is concurred in by officials and others, the governor says: "The assessor may not be able within ten days of the date of the assessment to ascertain whether the owner of personal property is or is not the owner of real property in the county."

Says It Is Superfluous.

The governor then contends that in large or populous counties the lists cannot be classified or completed within so limited a time, and that the extra expense would more than equal any possible loss arising through its non-enforcement. In conclusion Governor Wells says, in part:

"Finally, whenever there shall arise the necessity for actually collecting a tax before the rate of assessment is determined or an opportunity for equalization or revision of assessments is had—as would in effect be the operation of this measure—there is already upon our statute books a provision by which it seems to me such necessity is fully covered."

Livestock Bill Vetoed.

The main purpose of the livestock bill was to prevent stolen stock from being shipped out of the state by having marks and brands examined. The governor admits it "is undoubtedly a worthy one," and he would be "happy to endorse" the "object by any practicable and effective means," but he thinks the bill as passed "might affect injuriously the sheriff's usefulness in other directions as well as work a great detriment and damage of the honest shipper who tried to comply with it."

Many of the counties from which livestock are shipped are unable to pay full compensation to their sheriffs, continues the governor. As the bill provides no compensation for the inspection, the pax of the sheriffs would fall upon those poor counties, working an extra hardship. It would not be right to ask a sheriff to make a trip across country to inspect a trainload of cattle; if he had a forty-eight-hour ride he might not reach his destination in time.

Governor Wells also points out the fact that many of the shipping points are frequently stations where there is absolutely no grass or forage for stock. It would work a hardship upon the owners to be compelled to buy food. After commenting upon the delays which occur in examining cattle, etc., the governor expresses the opinion that the "bill appears to have passed the legislature without due consideration of the points which he mentions in his veto. He adds further that it is full of 'crudities' and makes no provisions for a number of penalties which should have been inserted."

JAPANESE AND SCALP LIFTERS

Employed to Raise Sugar Beets
in Utah and Idaho.

SCARCITY OF WHITE LABOR

RUSSIANS AND ITALIANS MAY
BE EMPLOYED.

Japanese are to be employed upon the sugar beet farms of Utah and Idaho. The farmers of these two states have been forced to fall back upon foreign help owing to the scarcity of white laborers. Indians are also being pressed into service. It is a singular fact that the Blackfeet, who once were so graceful in lifting a scalp, have turned their attention in recent years to raising beets instead. Thomas R. Cutler, vice president and general manager of the Utah Sugar company, said yesterday:

"The question of white labor has become a serious question. We have been obliged to help the farmers out so that we can get beets for next season. White help has been almost out of the question and we are trying the experiment of importing Japs. Idaho has been even worse off than Utah. It has been impossible to get white labor there at all. We have sent for enough Japs to

work 300 acres of sugar beet farms in the Bear River country and 1,000 acres in Idaho.

Scarcity of White Labor.

"What is the cause of the scarcity of white labor? Well, there are a number of reasons. One reason is the increased demand for labor in the west. There is a great amount of railroad building and the roads cannot get men enough. A Short Line official informed me only today that they have had to fall back on Japanese help and it has proven very satisfactory. The road was the first one in the west to employ Japanese. They have been carrying them through the winter and providing for them so as to have them on hand when wanted in the spring.

"Another reason for the shortage of farm help is the increased amount of acreage without a corresponding immigration of help to keep up with the growing demand. We have used the Blackfeet Indians and have found them good help and industrious workers. There is a village of them below Malad City. We have gathered up all the white boys we have been able to hire, but this is the first time we have had to use Japanese help. Colorado has had Japs and some Russians and found them satisfactory. The Russians are particularly desirable, as they come with their families. We were not able to get Russians this year, but we hope to another season.

May Get Italians.

"We also have a chance to get some Louisiana Italians. These people, I understand, make good citizens. They are thrifty, industrious and hard workers. Like the Russians, they bring their families, buy land and settle down. They are an entirely different class from the corporation laborers. They are more intelligent and are a desirable class of citizen.

"There is a firm in California, which offers to supply Japs for this class of work. They have about 40,000 of the foreigners who are ready to work on contract. It is a system which they like, as it is similar to their methods of employment in Japan. The men we have just contracted for are to begin work about the middle of May."

The Short Line employs between 1,100 and 1,200 Japs and Superintendent E. E. Calvin said yesterday that they had been found very satisfactory workmen.

Cures Sciatic Rheumatism.

Mrs. A. E. Simpson, 509 Craig St., Knoxville, Tenn., writes, June 10, 1899: "I have been trying the baths of Hot Springs, Ark., for sciatic rheumatism, but I get more relief from Ballard's Snow Liniment than any medicine or anything I have ever tried. Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1.00. Send me a large bottle by Southern Express." Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

Children's Coughs and Colds.

Mrs. Joe McGrath, 327 E. First St., Hutchinson, Kan., writes: "I have given Ballard's Horehound Syrup to my children for coughs and colds for the past four years, and find it the best medicine I ever used." Unlike many cough syrups, it contains no opium, but will soothe and heal any disease of the throat or lungs quicker than any other remedy. 25c, 50c and \$1.00, at Z. C. M.

IN THE GRIP OF LA GRIPPE

Disease May Become Epidemic
in This City.

ARE NOW MANY SUFFERERS

EYES, EARS AND NOSE IN MOST
CASES SEVERELY AFFECTED.

A peculiar form of la grippe that leaves the victim suffering from deafness, mastoid, nose and eye troubles, is going the rounds in Salt Lake. While the majority of cases of so called la grippe in the city are only bad colds according to the claim of some of the foremost physicians, that the genuine la grippe germ is in the air is not denied by the doctors as finding many cases of the disease. The disease, it is claimed, is contagious and as it is apparently spreading rapidly there is a likelihood that an epidemic of it may occur.

Patients who have been suffering from the disease since it made its appearance here find after being cured of the disease itself that they have been left quite deaf, or with weak eyes or mastoid abscesses. According to the doctors deafness seems to be the most prevalent result of the disease just at present. The ears seem to clog up while the disease is running its course and it is with difficulty that the patient hears. This deafness remains with the patient for a month or two after the disease has disappeared, it is claimed. Other cases affect the eyes of the patient, making them weak and watery, it is said. In still other victims mastoid abscesses appear after the disease has run its course.

"While there undoubtedly is grip in the city," said one of the leading physicians yesterday, "it has not as yet reached the epidemic stage. The majority of the cases of so called la grippe are only severe colds. It has become a custom nowadays to call every severe cold a case of la grippe."

"There are three recognized classes of la grippe or influenza. One with abdominal symptoms, another with chest symptoms and a third with cerebral symptoms. About twelve years ago, when la grippe was epidemic in this country, it was attended with results similar to those noticed here, such as deafness, mastoid abscess and the like. These are not new characteristics of the disease entirely.

"The disease is peculiar in that it may spread over a whole country and even cross the waters in a remarkably short time. An epidemic may start in one country and be all over two or three countries in a short time. The germs in the sputum expectorated by a person afflicted with the disease are blown about in the air and a person breathing the air containing these germs becomes infected. In this manner it spreads everywhere."

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.



You ought to see these suits at \$18.00.

You ought to have one. It's a gray mixed with a stripe, well lined, well trimmed, and well tailored.

But you ought to come and take a look at them whether you need a suit now or not.

We've seen suits sold at bargain sales at \$22.50 that were no better.

They're the round cut style and just think only \$18.00 for the full suit.

Fifty-three styles. A dozen other pairs \$7.50 to \$30.00.

Do you drive? Then you need driving gloves—50c to \$2.25.

And plenty of other things you need. Hats and furnishings.

ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 MAIN STREET.

MARTIN NADEL FOUND

== \$263.10 ==

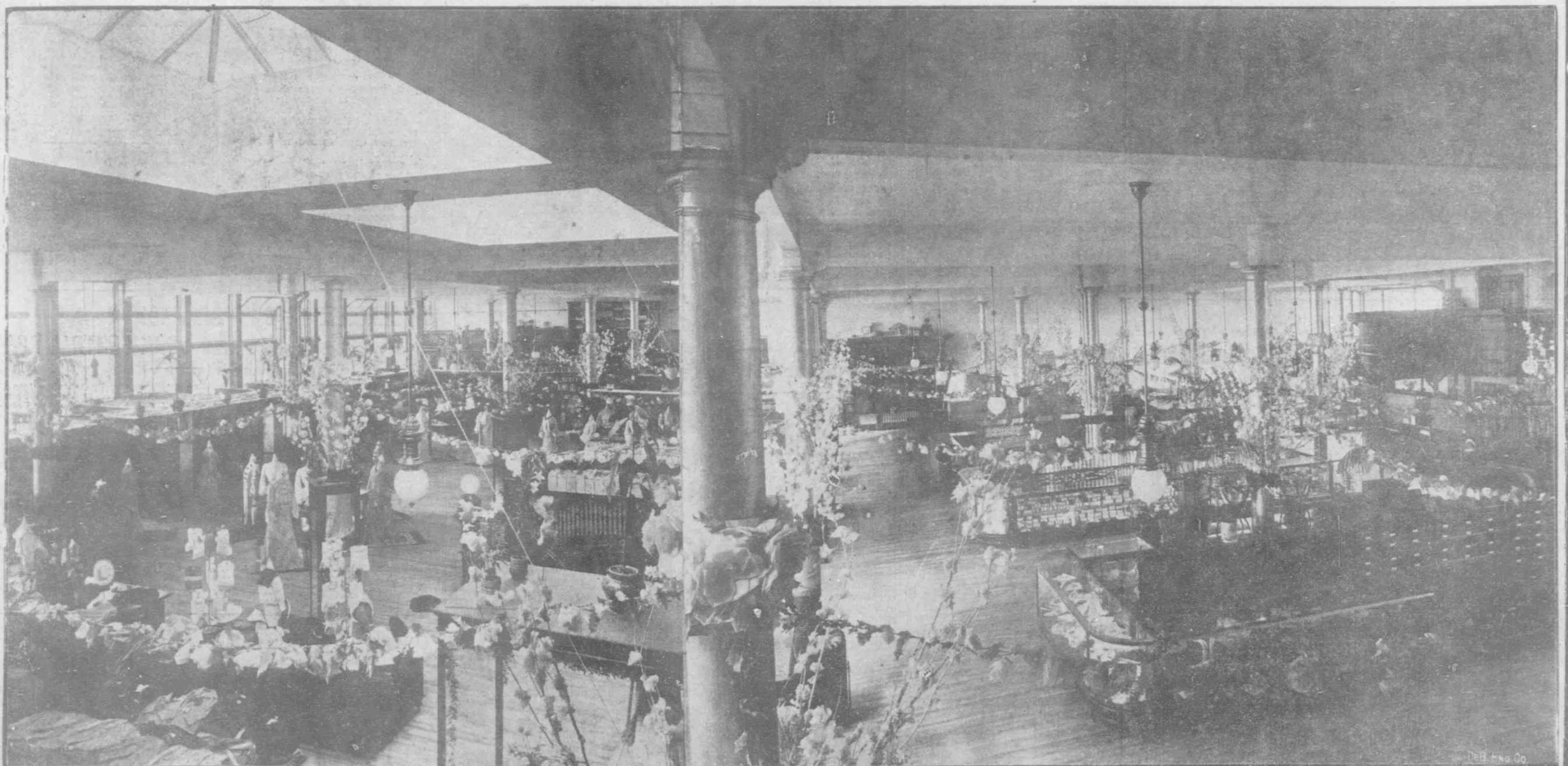
He had an old outlawed note and couldn't collect it. He turned it to us. We got the money. Now he's got it. We can collect some for you. Try us. No collection no charge.

Merchants' Protective Ass'n

FRANCIS G. LUKE, Gen'l Manager.
Top Floor Commercial Block.

- Our Formal Opening Is Over -

I has been a pleasure to receive into the broad aisles of our new store an enormous number of visitors during Monday afternoon and evening and on Tuesday—a number so vast that estimation is impossible. We feel that the formal opening—our initial bow—has been a success.



Beginning of Sales.

Yesterday was a big salesday, notwithstanding the sight-seeing. Purchasing commenced early.

THE FIRST CUSTOMER.—Much friendly rivalry existed as to which department would make the first sale. No sooner were the doors opened, than shoppers were distributed throughout the store, making selections. The interest was keen. Who would be fortunate in getting the sale slip to the cashier first? It fell to Mr. Lewis' cloak department. Miss E. G. Crane of Brigham street, proved to be our first customer. Though much surprised, she accepted the honor graciously.

Our Departments Comprise:

Dry Goods (magnificent selections), Rugs House Furnishings, Iron Beds, Chairs, etc.; Furnishings for Men (complete styles), Furnishings for Women (specialties and novelties), Shoes for Women, Misses and Children (correct shapes and perfect fit) The making of Gowns for Women, Millinery (real importations and leading American patterns, Shirt and Shirt Waist Factory, Cloaks and Suits for Women, Art Goods.

School Children.

The little tots were with us yesterday afternoon. As soon as school closed, the children came. They enjoyed the visit immensely and found all of the interesting nooks. Interest was keen, and their demeanor splendid. It means much to have the friendship of the girls and boys—for they are important factors in the home.

Keith-O'Brien Company

It is a Display of Merchandise

Full of attractiveness, full of bargains, for we are lowering prices to a reasonable point—a line full of charm, of interest. Therefore, it seems that our store will become a conspicuous part in the life of every family in Salt Lake. Our prices will be dependable. On the question of price alone depends the growth of the store. Soon prices will be presented for consideration. Our statements will be truthful. There will be no misleading.